

COME TO CIMARRON—AN IDEAL
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THE CIMARRON NEWS.

AND CIMARRON CITIZEN

BEST EQUIPPED PRINTING PLANT
In Northwest New Mexico,
FINE BOOK AND JOB WORK

VOL. III

CIMARRON, COLFAX COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY APRIL 8, 1911

NO. 9

Coal Mining In the State of New Mexico a Banner Industry

Washington, April 1. The annual report of the mine inspector for New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, was made public today by the secretary of the interior. It shows the phenomenal growth of this industry in the territory. In part the reporter says:

The coal mining industry in New Mexico during the past year has continued the onward and prosperous stride of the seven preceding years. The gross production of the territory was 3,393,486.41 tons; amount used in operating mines, 38,553 tons; approximate amount of unwashed slack and coal sent to coke ovens, 802,676 tons; net tonnage of coal shipped to market, 2,433,733.98 tons; estimated value of net product at the mines, \$3,503,904.01. These figures show an increase of gross production of 512,396.59 tons, or 18.42 per cent over the preceding fiscal year. The increase of net product of coal shipped to market was 486,668.55 tons or 24.99 per cent. The increase in value in net tonnage of coal shipped to market was \$744,478.66. In addition to the coal shipped, the 397,102.10 tons of coke were shipped, the value of which was \$1,189,965.62, making the total value of coal and coke shipped \$4,693,870.53, an increase in value over the preceding fiscal year of \$775,758.59, 19.79 per cent.

The production of coal and coke kept pace with the demand, although all of the coke ovens in the territory were not operated full time. The decreased demand for coke was due to the restricted operations of the copper mines and smelters

of the southwest and of Mexico.

There has been a slight dearth of miners at most of the large coal mines of the territory. It was expected that the miners who were out of employment on account of strikes at coal mines farther east would seek employment in New Mexico, but few of these came west however, the mines of the territory did not suffer severely from lack of labor.

From the statistical tables it is easy to calculate the average wages earned by miners in New Mexico. Taking the six largest mines the average wages earned, as shown, ranges from \$3.58 to \$4.03. From this is to be deducted the cost of powder and oil used by the miner, which would leave an average net daily earning of about \$3.10. To this must be added extra pay for putting in cross timbers and sets, and for brushing, yardage, etc., which would probably bring the average wage to \$3.50 or better. But in calculating the average wage it must be remembered that there are many novices at work in mines who earn small wages while learning. A first class, able-bodied miner usually earns from \$4.50 to \$6 per day, and the writer has seen many pay rolls, at different mines, wherein several of the miners had earned from \$160 to \$200 for 22 to 25 days work. If the major part of the danger factor is removed from mining in New Mexico, as may be done by enforcing proper discipline, coal mining will become a favorite pursuit.

Colfax county again leads in the total production of coal in New Mexico, with 73.28 per cent of the

The Faithful Employee. Stealing Rich Men's Children

Jack London, at a publisher's dinner in New York, said of industry: "The boy who starts at the bottom in some concern thinks all he needs to do is to work his very best and then his employer will raise him up till, finally, he is made general manager."

"As a matter of fact, the truth lies nearer Lawson's case."

"Lawson," said the head of a rich firm, "I have noticed that you work with amazing zeal. No detail of the business is too small to small to escape you. No task is too hard. You are first to arrive in the morning, you are last to leave at—"

"Oh, thank you, sir; thank you sir," cried Lawson expecting his salary to be doubled.

"Hence Lawson," his employer ended with a snarling laugh, "I'll ask you to dig out the first of the month. It is men of your caliber who get a business down pat and then go and rival establishments in the next block."

Bulky Mail Goes In Freight Cars

Washington, March 26.—Magazines and other bulky periodicals after July 1 next will be transported by the postoffice department in carload lots as fast freight.

Postmaster General Hitchcock is developing as rapidly as possible plans to utilize fast freight in the transportation of magazines when practicable and in instances where a saving to the government in transportation charges may be effected.

How Parties Stand In Congress

Washington, D. C., April 4.—The political complexion of the sixty-second congress, which convened in extraordinary session today, is as follows:

Senate—Republican 50, Democrats 41, vacancy 1.

House—Democratic 228, Republican 160, Socialists 1, vacancies 2.

Senate vacancy from Colorado, legislature being Democratic.

Iowa is expected soon to elect a successor to the late senator Dolliver, whose seat is now occupied by Lafayette Young.

The house has vacancies from the Ninth Iowa and second Pennsylvania districts.

total output of the territory. The gross output was 3,413,499.60 tons an increase of 2,373,849.53 tons, or 13.42 per cent over the gross product on the preceding fiscal year. Of the total output 13,720 tons were used in operating the mines, 802,676 tons of unwashed or unwashed coal and slack were sent to the coke ovens, and 1,582,966.60 tons were shipped to market. The total value of coal shipped to market was \$1,917,421.09.

The production of coke was 397,102.10 tons, an increase of 12,347.80 tons over the preceding fiscal year. The value of coke made was \$1,189,965.62, making the total value of the country's products in the fiscal year \$3,107,386.71. In the first four months of the fiscal year some of the larger mines were operated little more than half time on account of lack of demand for the product, but during the last six months the demand has kept the mines constantly employed, dearth of miners tending to keep down the production.

McKinley county ranked second among the coal-producing counties of New Mexico, credited with 22.40 per cent of the gross production of the territory. The gross production of this county for the fiscal year was 737,924.75 tons, an increase of 110,548.45 tons over the preceding year. The amount used in operating the mines was 16,674 tons; net product shipped to market 721,050.75 tons; total value of coal shipped to market \$1,262,747.31.

Kidnaping rich men's children has long been one of the most popular methods of extorting money. Most of the kidnapers however, are captured, either before or after getting the ransoms which they have demanded.

David T. jr., son of the late David T. Beals, who was president of the old Union National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., was kidnaped from his home Thanksgiving night, 1891, when he was 2 years old. A servant girl who had been employed only a few weeks helped in the plot. While the family was eating dinner and young David was playing in the hall, the maid picked him up and gave him to a man who was waiting at the front door. The child's father advertised in the newspapers next morning, offering \$5,000 for the return of the baby, and at 10 o'clock that night two men returned with the child and received the money. Two men and a woman who had lived at 1528 Park avenue and their actions excited the suspicions of a neighbor, who reported to the police. The woman, Elizabeth Slevidence, was the maid at the Beals home. She and one of the men, Albert King, were arrested, convicted and sentenced to serve a term of five years in the Missouri penitentiary. The other man escaped with the money.

Edward Cudahy, the 15-year-old son of Edward Cudahy, the Omaha packer, was kidnaped while returning from a neighbor's house, December 18, 1900. He was carried off in a buggy, by two men and kept bound and chained in a room in south Omaha for three days. The abductors threw a note in the yard of his father's home, offering to return the boy for \$25,000. Edward Cudahy, the father, drove out a lonely road and handed over the money and the boy was put in a hack and driven to a place near his home, where he was released and allowed to walk home.

Efforts were made to capture the kidnapers, but neither of the two men accused of the crime was convicted. Willie Whitla, the 8-year-old son of a rich lawyer in Sharon, Pa., was kidnaped from school, March 18, 1909. Letters to his parents offered to give up the boy in return for the payment of \$10,000. J. P. Whitla, the boy's father, tried to trap the kidnapers by having officers at the meeting place. This failed, and at the rendezvous, which was Cleveland O., Whitla turned over \$10,000 in bills to one of the kidnapers. The boy was returned to his father. This was March 22. The next day the man and woman who had carried the boy off were caught by the police. All except about 300 dollars of the ransom was found sewed up in the woman's skirt. The man, James H. Boyle, was given life sentence in the Pennsylvania penitentiary and the woman was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

Charley Ross, a 5-year-old son was stolen from his father's home, Christian K. Ross, in Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1874. Although the father searched for years no trace was ever found of the boy. Dozens of young men with mysterious childhoods have tried to convince the world that they were Charley Ross, but the child probably was killed years ago. Four-year-old Hoorace Marvin, the son of Dr. Hoorace Marvin, of Kitts Hummock, Del., disappeared from his father's farm March 5, 1907. Marvin offered \$20,000 ransom, and the police were active in trying to find the child. The kidnapers became alarmed, as the penalty for kidnaping in Delaware is death, and killed the child. The body was found on his father's farm May 4, 1917.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

1. District Attorney Geo. E. Remley issues the following order: All saloons in Colfax county must close on Sunday in accordance with law; must close at sunrise Sunday morning and remain closed until 12 o'clock Sunday night. Also all slot machines and games of chance must discontinue. GEORGE E. REMLEY

Man Who Advertised.

John Wanamaker on his first business day took in \$24.67. He reserved 67 cents for change for the second days business and spent the other \$24 for advertising. And his faith in advertising was justified, for John Wanamaker, through skillful advertising, became a merchant prince. Not only that, he is recognized as a statesman, as a leader in church and society. His name is today indicative of big things, big ideas, big enterprises, big advertising. In the business world it is immediately a stamp of small brain, of poor initiative, to say that advertising does not pay, brings no results. Go into any community and pick out the futher men who do not advertise, and no investigation is needed to prove that they are not the men through whose effort the community prospers or advances. They are generally the smallest potatoes in the business row and they never lead in anything. Their names are not found in the advertising column of their home paper and they are not found anywhere else except among those who have failed in life. The New Mexican has just received a copy of the "Golden Book," issued by his associates, in celebration of Mr. Wanamaker completing his fiftieth year in business vividly telling the story of the man who advertised.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Maine Raised Not Later Than June 1

Pensacola, Fla., April 1.—The hull of the sunken battleship Maine in Havana harbor, will be exposed not later than June 1, according to Frank M. Daniels, the contractor, who built the coffer around the ship. Then it can be determined whether the explosion which destroyed the ship was from without or within, and whether Spain was really responsible.

Champ Clark Gets Speakership

Washington, April 4.—Representative Champ Clark of Missouri was elected speaker of the house of the sixty-second congress. He received 217 votes against 131 for James R. Mann of Illinois, 16 for Henry A. Coper of Wisconsin and one for George W. Norris of Nebraska. The three last named are Republicans.

Some Locomotive.

The following story of a wonderful American Locomotive comes unsolicited from one of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. Editor Burlington Enterprise.

Dear sir,—I am an inspector at the Baldwin Locomotive works and while traveling in Africa some time ago I saw the most powerful locomotive in the world. I want to tell you about it so you can let your people know that there are larger engines there than they have here.

This engine has five acres of netting in the smoke stake, and it took a man a day and a half to walk through the cylinder. Every time the engine exhausts it runs for 20 minutes after. There is an elevator that goes to the headlight to hoist the oil, as it requires five barrels to fill it. It takes two men 45 minutes to light one signal lamp.

The engineer is compelled to use an X-ray to watch for signals, and after running it six months goes blind. It takes two astronomers with powerful telescopes to see her going, and the glare of the headlight can be seen through a hill one and a half mile thick.

It took nine carpenters four months to build the pilot. They use a steam shovel to give her coal. Her tank holds 27 car loads of coal

North New Mexico Baseball League Will Be a Go

and every time they wash the boiler it is necessary to drain the Suez Canal.

The pony trucks are as large as an ordinary turntable used here. The round house force hold a picnic in her fire box every summer. She carries 990 pounds of steam and 360 pounds of air train line.

She can haul 720 loaded cars, and in good weather she might walk away with 722. She runs from Kimberly to Johannesburg, a distance of 900 miles and the wind from the train has been known to knock monstrous trees of the forest and she makes the run in three hours and eleven minutes.

When she leaves the track there is an earthquake in China four days later.

The throttle is pulled by a stationary engine in the cab and the lubricator holds four barrels of oil. The train goes so fast that when she is stopped she is still going ten miles an hour.

The trade territory to a town is not all dependent upon the distance to neighboring trading points. The trade territory depends upon the enterprise of the merchants and the residents of the town. If a town does not reach out it will come only as far as it has to, and it will grow as it is forced to. But if the merchants go after business in the surrounding country, advertising in every possible way, and making good every word of their advertising, trade will come from an ever-increasing radius, the town will gain a reputation for being awake and it will forge to the front.

Raton, N. M., April 2.—There was a meeting held in this city today between representatives of Dawson, Raton and Trinidad to consider the advisability of forming a baseball league for this season and the preparation of a schedule of games. The final action of the meeting was postponed until Tuesday next so as to hear from La Junta, which is about to enter the throes of an election and upon the result of which depends the life of a baseball team in that city.

Representations were made by Albuquerque and Las Vegas which lead those in the councils of the movement to believe that a five or possibly a six team league will be formed.

The Gate City aggregation this year will be as strong or stronger than the one of last year, and should the present plans succeed, a season of good ball in northern Northern New Mexico can reasonably be expected.

Raton is looking up in the world. A few days ago the city purchased four acres of frontage along the Santa Fe track from the railway for \$1800 which 100 men have been engaged in removing the houses from the property in order that it may be converted into a park.

The strip is about half a mile long and when it is properly planned and fenced it will present a fine effect to the travelers through here, and will be a source of continual pleasure to the citizens of the town. Some time during the summer the reconstruction of a Carnegie library will also be begun in the park.

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Our line of picture frames and picture molding can't be beat in any city.
All kinds at all prices.

Spring time is here, so drop in and get a bottle of Liquid Veneer and brighten your furniture

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